James Logan, esq^r

Numb. 553.

THE Pennsylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick.

FROM JULY 12. TO JULY 19. 1739.

To the NORTHERN COLONIES.

The MEMORIAL *and* REMONSTRANCE *of* JOHN TENNENT, *Practitioner in Physick.*

THE MEMORIALIST, after having practiced in the Way of his Profession *Nine* or *Ten* Years, had observed in the Course of that Time, That the Disease commonly known by the Name of a *Pleurisy*, appeared under different Symptons, according to the Circumstances of the Season preceding, and present at the Invasion thereof; and might under these different *Phænomena* be properly called a *Pleurisy* and *Peripneumony*, or the Patients *Pleuripneumonicks*, a *Genuine Peripneumony*, and in some Years a *spurious or latent Peripneumony*; and these Diseases being epidemical and mortal, and returning every Year almost, and requiring a different Method of Cure under their different *Phazes* according to the Prescriptions of the most eminent Authors, who have treated of them; and that requisite Difference in the Method of Cure being (for several Reasons) seldom complied with, and when done, but uncertain as well as inconvenient for Patients under several Circumstances of Life: He evidently saw, that could a more certain, plain, and easy Method of Cure be discovered, it would be of great Use to the Colonies on the Continent of *America* subject to these Diseases. Whereupon he employed his Enquiries (under a full Persuasion that Providence had been so benevolent to Mankind, as to provide Remedies in all Countries to answer fully the Cure of their Diseases) to discover a Remedy for the most epidemical and mortal Disease, invading the Colonies on a great Part of this Continent. And from his Reasoning upon its Nature, he inferred a Possibility of Cure, by one and the same Medicine, in all its Stages, by observing a proper Difference in giving it in particular Cases.

In Consequence of this, the Memorialist found, from the most clear Reasons *a priori*, that the Root of a Plant, known by repeated Experience, to prevent Death succeeding the Bite of a *Rattlesnake*, called *Seneca Rattlesnake Root* from the Indians of that Name, the first Discoverers of its Efficacy in that Case, must answer the End.

That the Root fully answers the Cure of the before mentioned Diseases, in the most certain and expeditious Manner, the Memorialist refers to numerous Instances for Proof, both of Patients recovered, under his own Care, and great Numbers by his Publication, setting forth plain and easy Directions for that Purpose; than which, he humbly conceives no stronger Evidence can be adduced. And as his principal Motive in communicating the Discovery he made, was what is recommended to us from the *Supreme Being*, and what appears from Antiquity, to have been the Cause of Emulation among the best of Men; ----- He therefore takes this Method to extend the Benefit of it to other Colonies, by representing the Manner of giving the Root in the Diseases called a *Pleurisy*, to which they are as subject (by Relation) as *Virginia*. But before he proceeds to that, will shew, for the Satisfaction of the Curious, his Reasoning *a priori* from the known Fact.

From sacred History it appears, That Life was of much longer Duration than in the present Age; and since there is no Proof that the Omnipotent Being has new modell'd the Frame and Composure of the Human Species, it is therefore to be inferr'd that Life may be prolonged, and that the Discases which sweep off vast Numbers, are in their Nature curable. And again, it is to be observed, that tho' several Improvements are made in the Knowledge of the Human Body, by the Moderns, yet from Physical History it appears, that the Ancients were equally or perhaps more successful in the Cure of Diseases: And since it appears, that Simples produce very powerful Effects in many Cases, and were in great Esteem with the Ancients, it follows that the Deficiency of the Cure of many Diseases consists more in the Want of the true Knowledge of the Nature of Remedies, than in the Nature of Diseases; and indeed of that Tribe which are accounted almost, or quite incurable.

Thus reasoning, the Memorialist made it his Business to enquire after the Efficacy of Plants in this Country, and was inform'd of the surprizing Effects of the *Seneca Rattlesnake Root*, which he afterwards had Occasion to see, in Patients bit by that Creature. And from this Fact he inferr'd both from Theological and Philosophical Principles, that a Medicine of known Efficacy in one Case, must be applicable in several Cases. For, in Conformity to the first, it is to be observed, that the Wisdom, Power, and Goodness of God, is very conspicuous in a Multiplicity of Effects produced from Causes of a small Number and simple Nature. And agreeable to the second, see the present System of Philosophy, by which it evidently appears, that there can be no Specifick, or Medicine adapted solely to one Case.

But whatever may be asserted by Philosophers, or proved from their Hypotheses, it is most certain, that nothing can be true in philosophical Demonstrations, which is inconsistent with the Nature of God: And therefore, to affirm that a Medicine is confined only to one Use, is absurd, from the first Principle. (See the learned Mr. Leibnitz's Theodocea.)

Hence is the Inference fair and unavoidable, that this Root must serve for more Uses than to cure the Bite of the *Rattle-Snake*, and also that it must answer some great Purposes; for whatever will so certainly give a Reprieve against Death, which is so sudden in this Case, must do the same in other Cases analogous to it. *Qualis est Causa, talis est Effectus; & vice versa.* But the Question arises, What are the Cases wherein this Root will answer to the Patient's Advantage? The Solution is as clear and evident as the general Inference from the first Fact: For the Answer is, That whatever can remove or dissolve such a Coagulation of the Blood as succeeds the Bite of the *Rattle-Snake*, which produceth Death in a short Time, must certainly be of Service in all Coagulations of the Blood. Which Answer is justifiable from the following Reasons.

By Observation it appears, that Death follows the Bite of the *Rattlesnake*, in a few Minutes often, sometimes in an Hour or two, at other Times in 3 or 4 Hours; and in some Cases the Patient may live a Day or two, after the Misfortune. Now, these Differences of the Effect of the Venom, in point of Time, must be admitted to be owing to two Causes: 1. The Season of the Year, when the Poison is more or less virulent. 2. The Part

bit

bit by the Snake. It appears that the Venom of the Creature is more or leſs virulent according to the Seaſon, from the greater or leſſer Activity obſervable in it at different Seaſons, being much more fierce in an hot than cold Seaſon; and the Venom then much more deadly, as appears from Facts. And that the Effect of the Venom is greater or leſſer, according to the Part bit, muſt be granted for two Reaſons: 1. If the Cauſe of Death be from the *Saline Spiculæ* of the Venom entring the Maſs of Blood, and deſtroying its Globules by cutting, tearing, and diſſolving them, its Fluidity will thereby be loſt, being an heterogeneous Fluid: For, in ſuch a Fluid, which, by the regular and due Motion of the Heart and animal Springs, is kept up to an uniform and ſimilar Conſiſtence; whenever a Ceſſation of this Motion is produced by theſe ſharp *Spiculæ* acting on the Blood, a Coagulation muſt follow; becauſe by ſuch a Diſſolution the more fibrous and ſolid Part of it is ſeparated from that more fluid: And then, the larger the Blood-Veſſels are into which this pointed Venom is emitted by means of the Snake's Teeth, the greater Quantity thereof will enter the Maſs of Blood; and in that Caſe will produce Death ſooner than when the Snake bites among ſmaller Veſſels. 2. If the Cauſe of Death be from the Acrimony and Pointedneſs of the Venom acting or impreſſing ſome kind of Effect upon the Nerves, by which they loſe that Harmony which is eſtabliſhed between them and the Fluids, wherein the true Circulation of the Blood conſiſts, then a Coagulation of the Blood will follow ſooner or later, according to the Part bit, being more or leſs nervous.

Here appears the Cauſe of the Difference of the Time of a Patient's Death bit by the Rattleſnake: But on which Side of the Controverſy the Truth reſts, is hard to determine, there being ſuch an intimate and reciprocal Communication between the Solids and Fluids, that which either of them are primarily affected in any Diſorder, the other is alſo very ſoon or immediately. This however is Fact, that the Blood is coagulated, as appears from the unfortunate Patient's ſpitting up coagulated Blood, which is thus to be accounted for; That the more ſolid and fibrous Part of the Blood meets with a ſmall Reſiſtance in the Lungs, becauſe of their looſe Compoſure; and therefore it there ſtagnates, and diſtends the Branchings of the pulmonary Artery to ſuch a Degree that it is extravaſated, and gets into the Branches of the Windpipe, and from thence is thrown up.

So that all the Difficulty remaining to be ſolved, is the Mode of the Operation of the Venom upon the Human Body, whether it affects the Nerves or Fluids primarily: Could this be known, ſeveral Advantages no doubt would ariſe from it. But ſince it is not yet known in what Mode muſcular Motion is performed, whether by an Influx of animal Spirits into the Nerves, or by an harmonic Proportion of Tenſity or Elaſticy of the Nerves without ſuch Influx, an Enquiry into the preſent Doubt is certainly needleſs, it being impoſſible to ſolve it without a more certain Knowledge of the Animal Œconomy; for, a certain Solution of this Difficulty depends upon a moſt perfect Knowledge of the Mode of the Action of the Solids and Fluids upon one another, and primary Cauſe thereof; which Advancement this Age has not yet arrived to. Therefore, with Reſpect to the curative Part, accurate and numerous Obſervations upon Facts are to be made, which, by the Help of ſound Philoſophy, will lead to great Advances therein; and then, by having many *Data*, this great Difficulty may alſo be ſolved.

Accordingly, the Memorialiſt ſhall now ſhew from Obſervations and Facts, joined with Philoſophy, that the *Seneca Rattleſnake Root* promiſes to be of Service in all Coagulations of the Blood: But let it be well obſerv'd, that it is not ſaid it will be of equal Service in ſuch Caſes; nor attempted to demonſtrate beyond a Probability in any thing; for he differs from them whoattempt to reduce Phyſick to mathematical Demonſtration, which is abſolute and undeniable Certainty: Becauſe the Subject of Phyſick admits of no ſuch Method of Proſecution; all that can therein be demonſtrated, is a Certainty to our Senſes of a Probability, which often fails, under great Appearance of Truth.

It appears then highly probable, that the Cauſe aſſigned for the Death of the Patient after being bit by the Snake, is the real one; and that thoſe which produce the Difference of the Time thereof are real, is alſo probable; that is to ſay, that the Coagulation of the Blood is the immediate Cauſe of Death, and the Degrees of the Coagulation produce it ſooner or later. Now, if it be true, as it certainly is, that Nature acts by the moſt ſimple Means, which already is deduced from Theology, and is apparent in all her Operations, it follows that there muſt be an Analogy between the Coagulation of all Fluids, otherwiſe Nature would tranſgreſs againſt her Law of Simplicity, which is abſurd to ſuppoſe. But to illuſtrate this Point, it ſhall be ſhewn, how a Coagulation is produced in any Fluid. An homogeneous Fluid conſiſts of Parts that are preciſely alike; and being ſo, cannot be coagulated without the Addition of ſome foreign Matter, which then renders it an heterogeneous Fluid. Thus an homogeneous Fluid is incapable of Coagulation; but whether there is ſuch a Fluid in the Univerſe, properly ſpeaking, is hard to determine; However, conſidering an homogeneous Fluid, in the moſt abſtract Senſe, it cannot be coagulated without the Addition of ſome Foreign Matter, which then renders it a Fluid of unequal and diſſimilar Parts, or what is called heterogeneous. From whence it follows, that a Coagulation can exiſt only in heterogeneous Fluids. Now, when an heterogeneous Fluid is in a State of Fluidity, the immediate Cauſe of its coagulating or growing viſcid, can only be the Particles that are of a ſimilar Nature attracting one another, of which the Fluid conſiſts, which will render it of an uneven Texture, or coagulated. The remote Cauſes of this Tendency of the ſimilar Particles towards one another, may be of a very different Kind, which renders theſe Particles capable of Inaction: An exceſſive Heat and Motion which waſtes and evaporates the fluid Parts, whereby the ſolid ones ſubſide: An Abatement of Motion, *ab extra*, upon a Fluid circulating in a Veſſel, will cauſe it to coagulate by the ſimilar Particles having no other Force upon them than that by the Law of Nature, of attracting thoſe that are ſimilar to themſelves; and this Abatement of Motion may ariſe from two great an Addition of the ſame Fluid, or of another, by which, the containing Veſſel, from which Part of the Force upon the Fluid proceeds, is hindered from impelling its due Force; It may alſo proceed from a Diminution of the Quantity of the contained Fluid, whereby the containing Veſſel is not mutually impelled upon to ſuch Degree, as to return a Force to hinder ſimilar Particles combining; which Combination forms the Coagulum. But however different may the remote Cauſes of a Coagulation in a Fluid be, it is very evident, that a Separation or Diſſolution of the Particles is previous to ſuch an Effect.

Hence it appears, that of whatever Nature a Fluid is, it cannot coagulate without a Separation of the Particles that are ſimilar to one another, from thoſe they are mixt with that are diſſimilar. Whence it follows, that in this Reſpect, there is an Analogy between the Coagulation of all Fluids in the Univerſe. And conſequently, that in Coagulations of the Blood, the Analogy is leſs remote; and therefore, a Medicine which removes ſo ſtrong a Coagulum as produceth Death in a few Minutes, claims a Place in all Coagulations, and certainly will anſwer to a great Degree in many Caſes; and the nearer the Relation is to that Coagulum which ſucceeds the Rattleſnake's Bite, the greater will its Effect be, ſince it ſuits that Caſe ſo well.

[*To be continued.*]

LONDON, April 2.

The laſt News we have receiv'd from Sweden appears to be of the utmoſt Importance, ſince it aſſures us, that good Part of the Deliberations of the late Diet turn'd upon the Deſign of Recovering the Provinces conquer'd by Ruſſia; and that this Matter was warmly debated in the ſecret Committee. It was there repreſented, that theſe Conqueſts were unjuſtly made, and that Sweden would not have yielded them up, but thro' Force, and at a Time when ſhe was under the hard Neceſſity of ſubmitting to the Law of the Enemy; ſhe ought therefore to demand them back, and in Caſe of Refuſal, to retake them by Force of Arms: But before putting in Execution ſo important a Project. it was thought proper to ſecure the King of Denmark, not that he ſhould take Part in the Quarrel, but that he ſhould remain neuter, unleſs a Ceſſion of a Part of Norway, which is yet under the Dominion of Sweden, ſhould prove a ſufficient Temptation to that Prince to engage him to ſuccour Sweden. This is ſaid to be the eſſential Cauſe of Count Teſſin's Ambaſſy to the Court of Copenhagen: but as the Engagements which his Daniſh Majeſty has lately enter'd into with Great-Britain may poſſibly be ſome Hindrance to the Succeſs of that Negotiation, it has been preſum'd from thence, that this Ambaſſy will ſcarcely take Place. M. Beſtuchef, Envoy from Ruſſia, at Stockholm, and who is a very vigilant Miniſter, is well acquainted with what is meditating in Sweden, and fails not of ſending Courier after Courier to the Court of Petersburg, to inform it of what paſſes there.

We

We hear that on Friday last, at the Foundery by the Old Barge-House, a Cannon was put into the Furnace which had lain on the Wharff several Years; it happening to be charg'd, immediately went off, and kill'd two Children that were playing near that Place, and wounded another so that 'tis thought he cannot live.

April 5. Letters from Paris say, That the Count de la Marck has concluded a Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Commerce between the Courts of France and Spain; and that the Emperor has yielded to Spain the Dutchies of Parma and Placentia, for the Sum of 5,000,000 of German Crowns. These two important Articles are, however, talk'd of with an Air extremely mysterious.

By Letters from Madrid to our Merchants here, we are inform'd, that an Account has been lately laid before his Catholick Majesty of the Money owing by that Government to its Subjects, which we hear amounts to 50,000,000 of Pieces of Eight; a quarter Part of which 'tis said is annihilated, and the rest order'd for Payment.

Custom-House, PERTH-AMBOY. *Entred in, from the* 12*th of June to the* 17*th of July.*

SLOOP { Martha, John Stevens, from Newfoundland.
SLOOP { Two Brothers, John Ogden, } from Rhode-Island.
SLOOP { Dolphin, Mathias Miller, } from Rhode-Island.
SLOOP { Deborah, Stephen Hicks, } from Rhode-Island.
SLOOP { Abigail, Joarib Field, from Boston.
Schooner Brunswick-Swallow, from Rhode-Island.

CLEARED.

SLOOP { Rebecca, Henry Jacques, to Capemay.
SLOOP { Portland, Deetluff Dorn, } from Rhode-Island.
SLOOP { Sea-flower, John Watson, } from Rhode-Island.
SLOOP { Batchelor, Jeremiah Ogle, } from Rhode-Island.
SLOOP { Two Brothers, John Ogden, } from Rhode-Island.
SLOOP { Deborah, Henry Marsh, } from Rhode-Island.
Martha, Nicholas Bud, to Madeira.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

Entred Inwards.

Brigt. Sally, John Seymour, from London.
Schooner Sarah, Nathanael Dowse, from Boston.

Entred Out.

Sloop Three Sisters, William Tucker, for Bermuda.
Brigt. Ranger, Thomas Bay, for Newfoundland.
Sloop Deborah, Richard Pidgeon, for Surrinam.
Sloop Elizabeth, Bristow Brown, for Barbadoes,
Ship Mary Ann, Charles Hargrave, for London.
Brigt. Martha, Gurnay Wall, for Barbadoes.

Cleared.

Sloop St. Augustine, Zachariah Whitepain, to S. Carolina.
------ Hope, Arthur Branscombe, to Newfoundland.
------ Good Intent, Robert Griffith, to Boston.
------ Exchange, Samuel Smith, to Coracoa.
Brigt. Lucy, John Lindsay, to Antigua.
Ship Manwaring, Henry Mercer, to Dublin.

Philad. July 18. 1739.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons who are indebted to the Estate of Richard Hill, *Esq; deceased, that if they do not forthwith Discharge their respective Ballances, they may expect to be prosecuted as the Law directs.*

LLOYD ZACHARY,
MORDECAI LLOYD.

JUST IMPORTED,
And to be SOLD *by* DANIEL CHESTON, *at* John Biddle's, *next Door to the* Indian King *in* Market-Street:

EXCEEDING good Scotch Snuff, Cutlery Ware, Combs and Hones, new fashion Snuff Boxes, Needles, Pins, Slates, &c. Gun Powder glazed and unglazed in twelve Pound Caggs, Dutch Gun Flints, Men and Women's Gloves white and colour'd.

PETER BAYNTON *gives Notice to all Persons that have any Accounts open against him, that they come and settle with him; and those that are indebted to him are desired to pay him forthwith or they will be proceeded against as the Law directs, he purposing to depart the Province in a very short Time.*

Philad. July 19. 1739.

JUST IMPORTED,
And to be SOLD *by* Peter Turner, *at his Store under Mr.* Thomas Leech's *the Corner of* Market-Street *Wharff*, Philadelphia:

SEVERAL Sorts of fine Bolting Cloths, also a curious fine large Folio Bible large Letter on fine Paper, bound in Turky Leather, with a great Number of beautiful Cuts; also a great variety of European Goods, very cheap, for ready Money or the usual Credit.

LOST between Benjamin Ford's *of* Brandywine Hundred *and* Chester, *a Pocket Book, with about* Six Pounds, *several Notes and accepted Bills. Whoever brings the said Book and Papers, either to* Thomas Gray *of* Whiteclay Creek, David Bush *of* Willingstown, *the said* Benj. Ford, James Mathers *of* Chester, *or to the Printer hereof, shall have the Money that was in the Book as a Reward.*

THIS is to inform one Mr. Combs, *eldest Son of* Elizabeth Combs, *which said* Elizabeth *was Born in* Beckington *in* Somersetshire, *whose Father was formerly a Wine-Cooper in* Bristol; *That by applying to Mr.* Isaac Jones, *living opposite to the* George-Inn *in* Arch Street, *he may hear of something considerably to his Advantage.*

Note, *'Tis suppos'd the said* Combs *lives somewhere in* Bucks *County.*

RUN away from Richard Ashton, *near* Paxton *in* Lancaster *County, a* West *Country Servant Man, named* Philip Griffitts, *aged about* 30 *Years, tall and slim, of a sandy Complexion, red Face and long drooping Nose; he was going* Conestogoe *Road Home. Had on a light-coloured pea Jacket half worn, a striped linsey woolsey Waistcoat and Breeches, a new felt Hat, blue yarn Stockings, and new Shoes; his Indenture being not to be found it's suppos'd he has taken it with him.*

Whoever brings the said Servant to his Master, or to Edward Shippen *of* Philadelphia, *shall have* Forty Shillings *Reward and reasonable Charges paid by* Edward Shippen.

Philad. July 19. 1739.

THOMAS SHARP *intending for* England *next Fall, desires all Persons that have any Concerns with him, to observe the same. The said* SHARP *has sundry Sorts of Merchandize which he will sell very cheap.*

TO BE SOLD,

By Tench Francis *at his House in* Second-Street, Philadelphia, *Where Mr.* Delage *lately lived.*

OZNABRIGS, China Taffitys, Persian Ditto, India Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Bohea and Imperial Teas, Muslins, broad and narrow Lawns, Cambrirks in Patches and Pieces, Callicoes, Ferrets, Silk Quality and Galloons, sewing Silks, light, Cloth and Crow-coloured Threads, Writing Paper, Duroys, Shalloons, Worsted Damasks of divers Sorts, Calimancoes plain and colour'd, Duck, Felt and Carolina Hats, Ten and 20 penney Nails, Frying Pans, Scyths, best Gunpowder in half quarter Barrels, Quantities, convenient for Houses in this City, Shot of divers Sorts, Bar Lead, and other Goods.

Just Imported and to be SOLD
By CHRISTOPHER COLEMAN, *at Mr.* HENRY HARTLEY's *at the Sign of the* White Horse, *in* Elbow-Lane,
PHILADELPHIA:

A Parcel of likely Men, Women and Boys, SERVANTS, *at very reasonable Rates.*

THIS is to inform one Dennett Penneroy *(if he be living) by applying to* Edward Evans, *Cordwainer, in* Front-street, *he may have Intelligence of an Affair which will prove much to his Advantage.*

N. B. *The said* Penneroy *left this City about* Twelve *Years since, and went (as it's suppos'd) to settle either in* Maryland *or* Virginia. *Any one that can give an Account to the aboveſaid* Evans, *whether he be living or dead, and the Place of his abode, so that he may find the said* Penneroy, *if alive, or if dead, that he may get a regular Certificate of the same, shall have* Three Pounds *paid them as a Reward, by* Edward Evans.

Lately imported from LONDON,
And to be SOLD by FRANCIS RICHARDSON, *at* JOSEPH RICHARDSON's, *in* Front-street:

A Choice parcel of Cambricks, sundry Sorts of Garlix, Persian, Silesias, India Handkerchiefs, Pattona Chints, and a good Sortment of Cutlery.

LOST out of a Gentlewoman's House in Second-Street, the 11th Inst. a Silver Quart Tankard, without Coat of Arms or Mark, except a Rim round the middle. The Person who took it is desired forthwith to leave it at the Post-Office, or otherwise, upon being detected, will be prosecuted as the Law directs.

Philad. July 12. 1739.

To be SOLD by JOHN INGLIS,

A Likely young Negro Woman, who can Wash, Iron, and cook well; also a young Negro Girl, about 14 Years of Age, both has had the small-pox.

By the *PROPRIETARIES* of PENNSYLVANIA.

WHEREAS many of the Inhabitants of this Province, have for several Years past neglected to appear at the Places, by their Patents, or by Act of Assembly, appointed for the Receipt of our QUIT-RENTS, and pay the same, by which Neglect they are greatly in Arrear: AND WHEREAS we have agreed to take the Paper-Currency of this Province at the Rate of Proclamation-Money, for the Discharge of all Quit-Rents, due for Lands granted before the Year 1732. WE DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That our RECEIVER-GENERAL shall attend at his Office in *Philadelphia*, 'til the 10th Day of *October* next, for receiving the Rents of the City and County of *Philadelphia*. At *Chester* for the County of *Chester*, from the 11th Day of the same Month to the 20th inclusive. At *Pennsbury* for the County of *Bucks*, from the 23d of the same Month to the 3d Day of *November*. And at *Lancaster* for the County of *Lancaster*, from the 7th to the 17th Day of the same Month: Where all Persons being one or more Years Rent in Arrear are required to pay the same, according to the Rate above-mentioned, if settled by Grants before the Year 1732; And if settled by Grants made in that Year or since, according to the Tenor of the said Grants; in default of which, our Receiver has Orders immediately to make Distresses in Pursuance of the Laws in such Cases provided.

By Order of the PROPRIETARIES,

Philadelphia, June 25th 1739. RICHARD PETERS, *Secr.*

Bey die *PROPRIETOREN* von PENNSYLVANIEN.

SINTEMAHLEN viele von denen Einwohnern dieses Landes haben verschiedene Jahre lassen vorbey gehen, ohne an die Patenten, oder die bey dem Ausspruch von der Assembly, ihnen angewiesene Oerter zu erscheinen, um deren ZINSZ oder Rente, welches dieselben durch Nachlässigkeit noch ruchständig seyn, zu bezahlen; UND demnach haben wir beschlossen, das gangbare Pappier-Geld in diesem Lande vor dem öffentlichen Gemeinen Werthe für Zinsz vor Land, welches befor das Jahr 1732, ist angetreten worden, und noch ruckständig, anzunehmen: SO GEBEN WIR HIERMIT auch NACHRICHT, Dass unser ALLGEMEINER EINNEHMER wird in seiner Ampt-Stube in *Philadelphia* seyn, bis den 10:ten Tag des *Octobers*, vor Einnehmung derer Zinszen, vor die Stadt und County von *Philadelphia*: In *Chester*, vor die County von *Chester*, von den 11:ten Tag selbigen Monaths, bis den 20:sten, eingeschlossen: In *Pennsbury*, vor die County von *Bucks*, von den 23:sten Tag selbigen Monaths, bis den 3:ten Tag des *Novembers*: Und in *Lancaster*, vor die County zu *Lancaster*, von den 7:ten, bis den 17:ten Tag selbigen Monaths. Allwo alle diejenigen Personen, welche ein oder mehre Jahre den Zinsz oder Rente ruckständig seyn, hiermit nochmahls werden erinneret, ohne verzuchliches zu dem oben gemeldeten Werthe zu bezahlen, so ferne es vor das 1732:sten Jahr ihnen ist gegranted worden; Und ob es bey Erlaubniss in das Jahr oder nach dem, wie der Inhalt ihres Erlaubniss-Schreiben es ausweiset. In unterlassung dieses, hat unser Einnehmer volle Gewalt, es ohne Verzug, was sie besitzen, weg zu nehmen, und damit zu verfahren wie es das Recht in diesen Lande in solchen Sachen verordnet hat.

Durch Order von die Proprietoren,

Philadelphia, d. 25. Junij, 1739. RICHARD PETERS. *Secretair.*

TO BE SOLD,

By publick Vendue, at the Coffee-House in Front-Street, Philadelphia, *on* Saturday *the* Fourth *Day of* August *next; pursuant to a Rule of the Court of Equity in* New-Castle *County;*

THE *Plantation of* Traveskan, *late the Estate of the Honourable Governor* Gordon, *deceased, with some Acres of Land near the same, lying on* Passyunk *Road, within a Mile and half of this City, together with the Stock of Cows and Horses on the said Plantation. Any Persons inclining to purchase may see the Title-Deeds, Terms of Sale, and Account of Stock and Utensils, in the Hands of* PATRICK BAIRD, *Ven. Master.*

RUN *away on Sunday Night last, the two following Servants.* viz.

From John Williams, *of this City, Taylor, one named* William Tub, *by Trade a Taylor, aged about* 20 *Years, short Stature, dark Complexion, down Look, no Hair, mark'd on the right Hand with* W T; *Had on a dark-colour'd Drugget Coat with Metal Buttons, Breeches of the same, a good fine Shirt, Olive-coloured Stockings, Felt Hat, and old Shoes.*

From Thomas Williams, *of the said City, Hatter, another named* Williams Spaggs, *an English Man, aged about* 33 *Years, short of Stature, pretty well set, fresh complexioned, of a smiling Countenance, and mark'd on his right Arm with* W S; *Had on an old yellow Drugget Coat, a Felt Hat, a linnen or worsted Cap, a white linnen Jacket, Cotton Breeches patched at the Knees, two brown homespun Shirts, a Stock, a Handkerchief, black worsted Stockings, and peek'd toed Shoes.*

Whoever takes up aud secures the said Servants, so that they may be had again, shall have Three Pounds *Reward for both, or* Thirty Shillings *for each, and reasonable Charges, paid by* John Williams *and* Thomas Williams.

RUN *away on the 24th Inst. from* David Bush, *of* Willings-Town, *a Palatine Servant Man, named* John Christian Travatt, *of middle Stature, down Look, and black lank Hair: Had on a blue Camblet Coat full trimm'd and lin'd with white, grey cloth Breeches, white cotton stockings, and a Felt Hat; he also took with him 2 Razors, a small Looking-Glass, 2 linnen Shirts, 2 pair of worsted stockings, a Dutch Bible and Prayer-Book, and a striped Calimanco Jacket. He came in Capt.* Stedman's *Ship last Fall, and talks little or no English.*

Whoever takes up and secures the said Servant so that he may be had again, shall have Forty Shillings *Reward and reasonable Charges, paid by* David Bush.

Philad. June. 28. 1739.

DEN 24:sten dieses Monaths ist weg-gelauffen von seinen Meister David Bush, in Willings-Town, sein gekauffter Pfältzer Knecht, mit Nahmen Johann Christian Travatt, von mittelmässiger Statur, niedergeschlagene Augen, und braunes langes Haar: Hatte an ein blau Kameloten Rock mit vollen Knopffen, gefuttert Lichte, grau Tuchene Hosen, weisse Baumwulle westrümpffe, und einen Filtz-Huth: Hat allso mit sich genommen 2 Balbier-Messer, einen kleinen Spiegel, 2 Tobaks Dosen, eine von Kupffer, die andere von Messing, (die Kupfferne Dose hat er auf den Weg nach Canestoga verkaufft) 2 Linene-Hemden, 2 Paar Wullene-strümpffe, eine Teutsche Bibel, und ein Gebeht-buch. Er ist verwichenen Herbst mit Capt. John Stedman in dieses Land gekommen, und spricht wenig oder nichts Englisch.

Derjenige nun, welcher den oben-gemeldeten Knecht weiss oder siehet, und ihm wieder zu seinen Meister bringet, soll Viertzig Shilling vor seine Mühe haben, und alle seine Unkosten aparte, by

Philad. d. 28. Junij, 1739. David Bush.

For LONDON, directly,

The Snow *Pennsbury* WILLIAM HELLIER, Master:

WILL sail in a few Days. For Passage agree with the said Master, at his House in *Market-street, Philadelphia.*

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